

Length, 10 mm.

Hab. Ikutha, British East Africa.

One ♂.

Nearest to *spiloderes* (1903) Jord.

3. *Olenecamptus nubilus* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *O. battangi* (1901) Villard, the greyish white pubescence denser, the markings smaller, of the same colour as the pubescence, indistinct, different in position; prothorax longer and more strongly wrinkled, elytra more densely punctured, etc. Tawny brown, antenna and legs paler than body, excepting first two segments of former, rather densely pubescent: the pubescence concentrated behind eye to a vestigial vitta, which is continued across thorax, but is hardly discernible; a triangular basal area of elytra, extending from shoulder to shoulder, an antemedian, discal, irregular patch on each, three minute dots, one in middle near suture, the second about 3 mm. from apex, also near suture, the third between these two, but more lateral, greyish white; pubescence denser at sides of elytra than on disc. Sides of breast with an indistinct greyish white, broad vitta; abdomen with two series of indistinct spots on each side.

Segments 4 to 9 of antenna (the others wanting) denticulate beneath, granulation of segments 1 to 4 heavy. Prothorax nearly twice as long as broad (♂), heavily wrinkled. Elytrum obliquely truncate, external angle acuminate.

Hab. Kitui, British East Africa.

One ♂.

4. *Anauxesis simplex* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *A. calabarica* (1855) Chevr.; more hairy; lateral, ventral, vitta white; antenna not quite twice the length of the body, segments 4 to 6 greyish at base, 7 with greyish pubescence in apical half, not white, the segment itself black, 6 to 11 slightly curved, shorter than in *calabarica* and *atrata* (1855) Chevr.; apex of elytrum truncate-bisinnate, the apical edge being convex in middle and the angles minutely acuminate.

Length, 23 mm.

Hab. Ikutha, British East Africa.

One ♂.

Easily recognised by the antenna and the truncature of the elytrum.

ON A NEW ROCK-WALLABY FROM NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.

BY OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN 1901 Mr. J. T. Tinnney, before proceeding to North Australia to collect the mammals of which an account is given in a succeeding paper, obtained a few kangaroos in the northern part of Western Australia (about 22° S., 118° E.).

The specimens are mostly referable to *Macropus rufus* and *M. robustus cervinus*, but in addition there is a skin, unfortunately without skull, of a new *Petrogale* of the large *P. penicillata-lateralis* group.

I propose to call it

Petrogale rothschildi spec. nov.

Size about as in *P. lateralis*. Fur rather shorter and thinner than in that species. Fur of nape reversed forward from withers; general colour of back dull vinaceous brown ("Mars-brown") lightening to brownish white (near "ecru-drab") on the nape. No dark occipital or nuchal stripe. Head dark brown, an ill-defined blackish streak running through the eye from the sides of the muzzle to the base of the ears. Ears wholly dark brown, outside and in. Shoulders with the usual black lateral patch in the axillary region, but without any trace of a whitish patch behind it. Undersurface dull brownish; the throat whitish; the area round pouch buffy. Arms and legs greyish-brown, becoming slightly rufous on the metapodials and black on the ends of the toes. Tail not very bushy, its basal half greyish brown, its distal half covered with mixed black and white hairs.

Dimensions of the typical skin: head and body, 560 mm.; tail 450 mm.; hindfoot, *s.u.* 130 mm.; ear, 52 mm.

Hab. Cossack River, N. of Western Australia.

Type ♀. No. 157. Collected July 23rd, 1901, by J. T. Tunney.

I have named this fine and distinct Rock-Wallaby in honour of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, by whom Mr. Tunney's collecting expedition has been mainly supported, and whose own scientific interest in the Macropodidae is well known.

P. rothschildi is most nearly related to *P. lateralis*, but is readily distinguishable by its dark head and uniformly dark ears, the absence of either nuchal dark stripe or whitish flank patch, and by its shorter thinner fur.

A NEW FORM OF *PROTHOË* FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

BY THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCILD, PH.D.

Prothoë ribbei guizonis subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Differs from *P. r. ribbei* Rothsch., *Nov. Zool.* ii. p. 161 (1895) (Bongainville), especially in the band of the upperside of the forewing, this band having a much more oblique position, standing close to the distal margin behind, and the spots composing it being generally much reduced, except the last, which is very conspicuous. In some specimens only this last spot is distinct (*type*), the discal markings between this spot and the costal margin being partly absent, partly vestigial; in other specimens there are three large triangular spots R^3 — SM^2 , the series being continued costad by some small dots. Moreover, the subapical spots of the forewing are much more sharply defined than in *ribbei ribbei*.

Hab. Guizo I., Solomon Is., end of October and November 1903 (Messrs. A. S. Meek & Eichhorn).

A series.